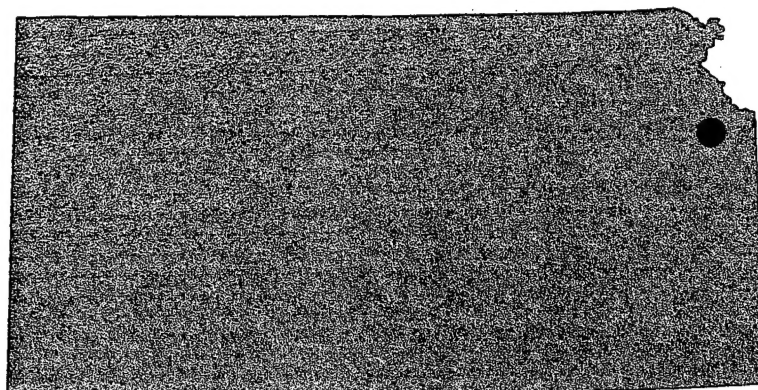


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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, KANSAS

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 93**



**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, KANSAS**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 93**

March 1996

CONTENTS

1	OBJECTIVES AND METHODS.....	1
2	RESEARCH RESULTS.....	2
	Archaeological Investigations at Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant.....	2
	Summary of Archaeological Collections.....	3
	References to Archaeological Investigations.....	4
	Native American Tribes Associated with Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant.....	4
3	SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE.....	7
4	REFERENCES CITED.....	9
APPENDIX I	DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER.....	13
APPENDIX II	NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT.....	15
APPENDIX III	SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF COLLECTIONS FROM SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT.....	21
APPENDIX IV	MCX LIST OF REFERENCES.....	24
APPENDIX V	NADB LIST OF REFERENCES.....	29

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant (Sunflower AAP) in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Sunflower AAP began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. The records search was performed in April 1995, and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. A draft Section 6 Summary letter is enclosed for these tribes (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix II).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Archaeological work on Sunflower AAP was reportedly begun in 1968 by the University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology, Lawrence, Kansas, after some of the post's acreage was leased to the University for agricultural purposes that same year (telephone conversation with Ralph Burns, 7 December 1995). These investigations resulted in the recording of six prehistoric sites (Montgomery 1985:4-1). Small surface collections were made at five of these sites. The University of Kansas conducted an additional investigation on Sunflower AAP lands in 1975. No archaeological materials or new sites were identified (Adair 1975; telephone conversations with Mary Adair, 30 January 1996). One further investigation, conducted in 1989 by Jim Feagins for the Kansas City Museum, Kansas City, Missouri, resulted in additional collections being made from one of the sites previously recorded by the University of Kansas (telephone conversations with Julie Madsen, 30 January 1996 and Jim Feagins, 31 January 1996).

Nickens and Associates, Montrose, Colorado, conducted a literature review for an installation cultural resource management plan in 1985. No archaeological materials were generated during this research, however, six potential cultural resources - historic farmsteads - were identified by Nickens and Associates during interviews with installation personnel. Although these potential resources were mentioned in the final report, they were not visited at that time to verify their existence, nor were they officially recorded (Montgomery 1985:4-1). The Kansas State Historical Society conducted a physical evaluation of these structures in 1990, at which time one of the structures - the Robert Lake House - was determined to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. Presently, no further action has been taken to complete the nomination process for this site or any other historic site identified by Nickens and Associates (telephone conversation with installation personnel, Ralph Burns, 7 December 1995).

Jim Feagins, under a contract to the St. Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, Missouri, conducted a survey on private lands adjacent to Sunflower AAP in 1991 (Feagins 1991 and telephone conversation with Jim Feagins, 31 January 1996). During this survey a historic bridge abutment adjoining Sunflower AAP land was identified and subsequently recorded.

Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas, also conducted a cultural resources overview for Sunflower AAP in 1995. The first draft of their report was submitted to the installation for review January 1996. During Geo-Marine's research no new sites were recorded, nor were archaeological materials generated (telephone conversation with Scott Smith, 2 February 1996).

Overall, investigations have consisted of literature and site file searches, interviews, and small systematic surface surveys where necessary for the ongoing execution of the installation's mission.

In summary, six prehistoric open habitation sites (one of which contained a historic Euro-American component) were recorded during the above investigations. Seven historic period structures have also been identified, but only one of these - a bridge abutment - was officially recorded. Cultural time periods for the prehistoric sites were identified in the site forms as Middle Woodland, circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 400 (Chapman and Chapman 1983:53), and historic. No specific dates were assigned to the bridge abutment or any other historic structures. However, it is believed that these historic structures predate 1942, the year the property was acquired by the U.S. Army (telephone conversation with Ralph Burns, 7 December 1995).

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 1ft³ of artifacts and one page of associated documentation has been identified for Sunflower AAP. Based on information obtained from site forms and reports the artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, stone flakes, and ceramic sherds, as well as historic period objects of glass, ceramic, and metal.

As of the date of this report, these artifacts and associated documentation are reportedly located in the following two repositories:

Kansas City Museum, Kansas City, Missouri	0.5 ft ³ artifacts, one page documentation
University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology, Lawrence, Kansas	0.5 ft ³ artifacts

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Sunflower AAP* (Appendix III) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, correspondence, data analyses), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well. Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

NAGPRA-Related Items

MCX research identified no human remains, funerary objects, or sacred objects during its review of archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews for Sunflower AAP. The final determination of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with Native American tribes that have met the definition of culturally affiliated tribes and/or lineal descendants and for the objects specified by law in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Sunflower AAP are attached: Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research. Appendix V is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Sunflower AAP is located in central eastern Kansas, adjacent to the western border of the state of Missouri, about halfway between the northern and southern Kansas state boundaries. Cultural affiliation for the prehistoric artifacts collected on Sunflower AAP was identified on the archaeological site forms as Middle Woodland, which dates to around 500 B.C. to A.D. 400 (Chapman and Chapman 1983:53). The Middle Woodland Period in the Ohio and Ohio River Valley is also referred to as the Hopewell. A review of the available literature shows no archaeological or linguistic evidence of directly traceable modern tribal descendants from the people this cultural time period represents. The Pawnee claim ancestry to the people of the Mississippian Period, of which the Hopewell culture may be a precursor (Waldman 1988:149).

The last remnants of Mississippian culture were encountered by the Hernando de Soto expedition in 1539-42 during its inland excursions north from Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. De Soto's record of what transpired during these explorations is responsible for much of what is currently known about the Mississippian culture period, mostly as a result of the expedition's encounters with the Natchez tribe. The Natchez tribe was a Mississippian group with a highly stratified social system who spoke a language isolate referred to only as Natchez, and are believed to have been completely absorbed into surrounding tribal populations after a war with the French in 1729. Apparently, some Natchez prisoners were also sold into slavery in the Caribbean (Waldman 1988:153-154).

There are a few early accounts that discuss the assimilation of the Natchez people with other tribes after the war with the French. Stiggins, whom Swanton identifies as a Natchez

Indian (Swanton 1922:314), stated that some of the Natchez merged with the Cherokee, Catowha, Creek, and Chickasaw for protection after the 1729 war (Swanton 1922:312, 314). He also states:

"There is a people on the south waters of the Missouri who call themselves Natchez, who probably made their escape when those in the fortress were surrounded and captured. All that were shipped off by the French were insulated and settled in the island of Santo Domingo where their progeny now remain....The greater part headed by the royal family, made a compact of assimilation with the *Au bih kas* or Creek tribe....They remained thus sequestered for about twenty-five years, when, at the insistence of their chief, they all made final exit and settled in the Valley and their compact became a member of the Ispocoga body, which they have remained to this period (Swanton 1922:315)."

Since the Hopewell culture predates the Mississippian culture, and none of the tribes identified by Stiggins as merging with the Natchez people have been recorded in the vicinity of Sunflower AAP, it is unlikely that a specific modern tribe could be identified as culturally affiliated with objects removed from Sunflower AAP lands. However, given the fact that a group of people calling themselves Natchez was reportedly located along the southern areas of the Missouri River sometime between 1729 and 1796 (Swanton 1922:314) on lands presently adjudicated to the Creek (U.S.G.S. n.d.; U.S.G.S. 1992), no claims of descent by modern tribes should be completely discounted.

Ethnographic evidence of historic Native American occupation of the area where Sunflower AAP is now located, was recorded as early as the 1600s. At least 16 tribes are known to have occupied or moved through lands on or near present-day Sunflower AAP since Euro-American contact began in the Great Lakes region around 1638 (Waldman 1988). Predominately these occupations or migrations appear to be due to pressure from displaced tribes and Euro-American settlers. Most tribes did not remain long in the area. The identity of tribes aboriginal to the area is uncertain. Many were on their way to reservations in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Texas (Kehoe 1981:284-87; Ridington 1994:406; Wilson 1994:411; Edmunds 1994:412-13; Blaine 1994:437; Foster 1994:276; Grant 1994:563; Unrau 1994:285; Clark 1994:337; Miller 1994:169; Trafzer 1994:700). Tribes known to have been in the vicinity of Sunflower AAP after 1638 include the Delaware (Lenape or Muncie), Iowa, Kansa (Kaw), Kickapoo, Omaha, Osage, Otoe-Missouria, Miami, Pawnee, Piankashaw, Ponca, Potawatomie, Sac (Sauk) and Fox (Meskwaki), Shawnee, Wea, and Wyandotte (Blaine 1994; Callender 1978a, 1978b; Callender *et al.* 1978; Chapman and Chapman 1983; Clark 1994; Clifton 1978; Edmunds 1994; Foster 1994; Goddard 1978; Grant 1994; Grobsmith 1994; Kehoe 1981; Miller 1994; Neely 1994; Ridington 1994; Schilz 1994; Stull 1994a, 1994b; Trafzer 1994; U.S.G.S. 1992, n.d.; Unrau 1994; Waldman 1988; Wilson 1994).

Since no human remains or funerary objects have been identified in the MCX's review of the collections documentation - prehistoric collections consist of stone tools, stone flakes, and ceramic sherds - repatriation will not likely occur for collections currently identified for the

installation. Because of this, and because no direct link between Sunflower AAP collections and any of the above tribes can be firmly established, cultural affiliation for these tribes will not be individually addressed here.

The MCX will provide further information on any tribe as needed by the installation should the consultation process

- a) reveal objects in the collections not hitherto defined as funerary, or that are determined to be of ceremonial importance to a consulting tribe, and
- b) one of the consulting tribes claims cultural affiliation with objects from Sunflower AAP.

There are 27 federally recognized tribal entities representing the Delaware (Lenape), Iowa, Kansa (Kaw), Kickapoo, Omaha, Osage, Otoe-Missouria, Miami, Pawnee, Piankashaw, Ponca, Potawatomie, Sac (Sauk) and Fox (Meskwaki), Shawnee, Wea and Wyandotte (see Appendix II). At present, none of these tribes (or any other tribe) has been adjudicated the lands on which Sunflower AAP is located. However, the following tribes have been adjudicated lands whose boundaries fall within 20 miles of the installation (U.S.G.S. n.d.):

Osage	1.60 miles
Iowa	7.87 miles
Otoe-Missouria	9.45 miles
Pawnee	12.60 miles
Omaha	15.75 miles
Sac and Fox	15.75 miles

The six tribes listed above (represented by nine federally recognized entities) are the most likely to claim as aboriginal territory the areas now owned by Sunflower AAP, but tribal contact information for all previously mentioned groups has been provided in Appendix II should the installation deem it necessary to notify all tribes in the area since 1638.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological materials from the installation. Enclosed is a draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letter (Appendix I) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix II).

There are nine federally recognized tribes (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995) representing groups who have been adjudicated lands within 20 miles of Sunflower AAP:

- Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
- Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
- Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
- Osage Nation of Oklahoma
- Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
- Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
- Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
- Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
- Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma

There are eighteen additional federally recognized tribes (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995) who represent groups known to have been in the vicinity of the installation sometime after 1638:

- Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
- Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin
- Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
- Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
- Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas
- Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
- Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
- Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
- Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma (Miami, Piankashaw, and Wea)
- Pokagon Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
- Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- Ponca Tribe of Nebraska

Prairie Band of Potawatomi
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin (Delaware)
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

Other groups of Indians are in various stages of petitioning the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition. This information is being provided for installation reference in the event Sunflower AAP staff are contacted by one of these tribes. The Huron Potawatomi of Michigan have petitioned for federal recognition and the Bureau of Indian Affairs published a proposed positive finding on 31 May 1995. They have nearly completed the process of seeking federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

The Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan (formerly the Gun Lake Village Band) has petitioned the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition and has been determined to be "Ready and Waiting for Active Consideration" (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Two groups have been denied recognition: the Munsee-Thames River Delaware of Colorado, effective 3 January 1993 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995); and the Miami Nation of Indians of Indiana effective 17 August 1992. The latter case is presently in litigation (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Other Indian groups have filed letters of intent to petition for federal recognition: Delaware-Muncie of Kansas, Delawares of Idaho, North Eastern U.S. Miami Inter-Tribal Council of Ohio, Upper Kispoko Band of the Shawnee Nation of Indiana, Piqua Sept of Ohio Shawnee Indians, United Tribe of Shawnee Indians of Kansas (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA, and 43 CFR Part 10 for the implementing regulations.

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, KANSAS

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant (Sunflower AAP) that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [tribe]. Sunflower AAP has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Sunflower AAP is responsible for .5 ft³ of artifacts and 1 page of associated documentation housed at the Kansas City Museum, Kansas City, Missouri, and .5 ft³ artifacts housed at the University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology, Lawrence, Kansas. These collections were generated from surveys conducted from 1968 to 1989. The artifact collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, stone flakes, and ceramic sherds as well as historic period objects of glass, ceramic, and metal. A single copy of an aerial photograph with handwritten notes relating site information relevant to some of these collections was also located. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collections documentation.

Although the prehistoric collections identified above have been dated to the Middle Woodland Period - circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 400 - we are notifying the [tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near areas thought to be part of the territory occupied or used by the [tribe] historically. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Sunflower AAP and the [tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, KANSAS

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES (WITH CLOSELY ADJUDICATED LANDS)

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska:

Leon Campbell, Chairman
Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
Route 1, Box 58A
White Cloud, Kansas 66094
913-595-3258
913-595-6610 FAX

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma:

Wallace Murray, Chairman
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Route 1, Box 721
Perkins, Oklahoma 74059
405-547-2403
405-547-5294 FAX

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska:

Dr. Rudi L. Mitchell, Chairman
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
P.O. Box 368
Macy, Nebraska 68039
402-837-5391
402-837-5308 FAX

Osage Nation of Oklahoma:

George E. Tallchief, President
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 53
Pawhuska, Oklahoma 74056
918-287-1128
918-287-1259 FAX

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma:

Kenneth E. Black, Chairman
Otoe-Missouria Tribal Council
Route 1, Box 62
Red Rock, Oklahoma 74651
405-723-4466
405-723-4273 FAX

Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Alex Mathews, President
Pawnee Business Council
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058
918-762-3621
918-762-2389 FAX

Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa:

Gailey Wanatee, Chief
Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa Tribal Council
3137 F Avenue
Tama, Iowa 52339
515-484-4678/5385
515-484-5424 FAX

Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska:

Joan Rebar, Chairperson
Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska Tribal Council
Rt. 1, Box 60
Reserve, Kansas 66434
913-742-7471
913-742-3785 FAX

Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma:

Elmer Manatowa, Jr., Principal Chief
Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma Business Committee
Route 2, Box 246
Stroud, Oklahoma 74079
918-968-3526
918-968-3887 FAX

ADDITIONAL FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma:

Larry Nuckolis, Governor
Absentee-Shawnee Executive Committee
2025 S. Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801-9381
(405) 275-4030
(405) 275-5637 FAX

Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma:

John A. Barrett, Chairman
Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Council
1901 S. Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
(405) 275-3121
(405) 275-0198 FAX

Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma:

Lawrence F. Snake, President
Delaware Executive Committee
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
(405) 247-2448
(405) 247-9393 FAX

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma:

George J. (Buck) Captain, Chief
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 350
Seneca, Missouri 64865
(918) 666-2435
(918) 666-3325 FAX

Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians:

Al Milham, Chairman
Forest County Executive Council
P.O. Box 340
Crandon, Wisconsin 54520
(715) 478-2903
(715) 478-5280 FAX

Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians:

Kenneth Meshiguad, Chairman
Hannahville Indian Community Council
N14911 Hannahville B1 Road
Wilson, Michigan 49896-9728
(906) 466-2934
(906) 466-2933 FAX

Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma:

Wanda Stone, Chairperson
Kaw Executive Council
Drawer 50
Kaw City, Oklahoma 74641
405-269-2552
405-269-2301 FAX

Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas:

Emory Negonsott, Chairperson
Kickapoo of Kansas Tribal Council
Route 1, Box 157
Horton, Kansas 66439
(913) 486-2131
(913) 486-2801 FAX

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma:

Ricardo Salazar, Chairman
Kickapoo of Oklahoma Business Committee
P.O. Box 70
McCloud, Oklahoma 74851
(405) 964-2075
(405) 964-2745 FAX

Kickapoo Tribe of Texas:

Mr. Raul Garza, Chairman
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
P.O. Box 972
Eagle Pass, Texas 78853
(512) 773-2105
(512) 757-9228 FAX

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma:

Floyd Leonard, Chief
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1326
Miami, Oklahoma 74355
(918) 542-1445
(918) 542-1445 FAX

Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma:

Dr. Don E. Giles, Chief
Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1527
Miami, Oklahoma 74355
(918) 540-2535
(918) 540-2538 FAX

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan:

Joseph B. Winchester, Chairman
Potawatomi Indian Nation (Pokagon Band)
Administrative Center
717 North Front Street
Dowagiac, Michigan 49047
(616) 782-8998
(616) 782-9625 FAX

Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma:

Genevieve Pollak, Chairperson
Ponca Business Council
Box 2, White Eagle
Ponca City, Oklahoma 74601
(405) 762-8104
(405) 762-7436 FAX

Ponca Tribe of Nebraska:

Fred LeRoy, Chairperson
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
P.O. Box 288 Niobrara, Nebraska 68760
(402) 857-3391
(402) 857-3736 FAX

Prairie Band of Potawatomi:

Gary E. Mitchell, Chairman
Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribal Council
14880 K Road P.O. Box 97
Mayetta, Kansas 66509
(913) 966-2255
(913) 966-2144 FAX

Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin:

Virgil Murphy, President
Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Council
N. 8476 Moh He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, Wisconsin 54416
(715) 793-4111
(715) 793-4299 FAX

Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma:

Leaford Bearskin, Chief
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 250
Wyandotte, Oklahoma 74370
(918) 678-2297
(918) 678-2944

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, KANSAS

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collec
Kansas City Museum, 3218 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri 64123	Julie Madsen	(816) 483-8300	None Assigned	14JO49	Jun. 1989	Jim Feagins (Kans City Museum)
University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology, Lawrence, Kansas	Mary Adair	(913) 864-4245	None Assigned	14JO49-53	Feb. 20 - Apr. 20, 1968; Nov. 1975	John Eoff, Mike Hil Mary Adair (Univer of Kansas)

Archaeological Collections From: Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas [AMC]

As of March 1996

Work Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5
1989	Jim Feagins (Kansas City Museum)	.5 cu. ft. Artifacts; 1 page Documentation	Prehistoric 36 Stone Tools, 1 Ceramic Sherd, 1 Shell Fragment; Historic 1 Glass Object, 1 Metal Object, 1 Ceramic Object; Aerial Photo with Notes	Middle Woodland & Historic	Prehistoric Native American, Historic Euro-American	Site Forms & Reports	No
20 - Apr. 1968; Nov.	John Eoff, Mike Hill; Mary Adair (University of Kansas)	.5 cu. ft. Artifacts	Prehistoric Stone Tools, Stone Flakes, Ceramic Sherds	Middle Woodland	Prehistoric Native American	Site Forms & Reports	No

Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
Middle Woodland & Historic	Prehistoric Native American, Historic Euro-American	Site Forms & Reports	No
Middle Woodland	Prehistoric Native American	Site Forms & Reports	No

APPENDIX IV

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas [AMC] as of March 1996

Subject property : Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, KS

Last name : Adair

First name : Mary

Middle Initial : J.

Secondary Authors :

Title : A Cultural Resource Survey of Nitroguanidine Facility at Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant.

Series :

Date : Dec. 1975

Length : 14

Contract Number : #SUN 2393

Sponsoring Agency : Hercules Inc.

Contractor : University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, KS

Last name : Feagins

First name : Jim

Middle Initial : D.

Secondary Authors :

Title : A Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Access Road Location within the Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Johnson County, Kansas.

Series : Cultural Resource Investigation No. 40

Date : Jun. 1989

Length : 30

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Hunt Midwest Mining, Inc.,

Contractor : Kansas City Museum

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, KS

Last name : Montgomery

First name : John

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors :

Title : An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Johnson County, Kansas.

Series : DARCOM Report #27

Date : Jan. 14, 1985

Length : 250

Contract Number : CX-5000-3-0771

Sponsoring Agency : National Park Service, Atlanta, GA.

Contractor : Woodward-Clyde Consultants

Subcontractor : Nickens and Associates

APPENDIX V

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, KANSAS

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Montgomery, John

1985 An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Johnson County, Kansas. Woodward-Clyde Consultants & Nickens and Associates. Submitted to U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command.